

No. 1944 號四十四第西曆 日七廿月九年 年午庚治同 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 21st OCTOBER, 1870. 五拜禮 號一廿月十英 港香 - PRIOR, \$2 PER MONTH.

Dated at Victoria, Hongkong, this 14th
of October, 1870.

EDMUND SHARP
Solicitor for the Petitioners
Bank Buildings.

7d 1865

Mosera, Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial
 Teeth and Painless Dentistry on receipt of
 postage.
 *All letters to be addressed to G. LUDWIG,
 49m 16361, HUEL, LONDON. [Sept. 7]

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
 Secretaries,
 of 899, Hongkong, 26th February, 1870.

Temporary offices, No. 1, Wyndham Street,
premises formerly occupied by Bonnarz & Co.
Up Stairs.
2m 1789 Hongkong, 7th October, 1870.

THE Undersigned has opened his new ro
No. 29, Queen's Road, next door to M
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. J. THOMES
at 915 Hongkong, 16th May, 1870.

rooma.
alcours.
NION.

A REFUGIAL WORK on the
basis. Fees for filling, soaking,
fracturing teeth, \$5 each; operation: A
reduction to persons of small means.
(1907) Hongkong, 1st September, 1

other
or ex-
liberal

1870.

GILMAN &
Agents for Peter Thompson, late
Ship¹ Duumail.
of 844 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1870.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1870.
NOW READY.
The Edition for 1870 is now ready for delivery.
As already announced, the Directory is published in two parts, complete at \$5, or with the List of Residents and Port Directories only, at \$3.
Copies may be obtained at the Daily Press Office, and of the following Agents—
Messrs. Dwyer & Co., Sydney.
Wynson, Nicholson & Co., Amoy.
Hudson & Co., Hongkong.
Lane, Crawford & Co., Shanghai.
Kail & Co., do.
Wachtel, Gnos & Co., Japan.
Mr. L. P. Fitch, Merchants' Exchange San Francisco.

The delivery of the Daily Press from this office commenced on Thursday morning at 10.15, and the new papers left the office at 10.35.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 21st, 1870.

The conclusion that any delay in the settlement of the Tientsin difficulty would be certain to induce the Chinese to adopt a hostile attitude was so generally arrived at, that comparatively little attention has been paid to a variety of individual circumstances which point in the same direction. In consequence of the wide-spread opinion which is entertained, may probably not appear to people at a distance as well founded, as it is known to be by those upon the spot. A knowledge of the disposition of the Chinese, and especially of the official classes was sufficient to make everybody in China alive to the necessity of prompt action and sensible of the results which must inevitably be brought about by delay. It has hardly been thought necessary to pay much attention to minor matters which point to the feeling gradually arising among the natives. But there are the strongest indications in all directions that at least a large section of the Chinese are fully bent upon carrying matters to extremes. Troops are being concentrated in the direction of Tientsin, which the masses of the people are fully persuaded are intended for no other purpose than to fight against foreigners; gunboats have been turned out from the Chinese Arsenal with special rapidity during the past year; a Chinese corvette of 1,000 tons was, but a few days ago, launched at Shanghai; reports of war with Europeans are prevalent all over the country, and finally, it has become clear that the Pekin authorities are unable even if they wished it to cope with the powerful anti-foreign party which has worked up the present difficulties. All these circumstances taken together are clearly indicative of a most dangerous state of affairs; and there is also a commercial circumstance of some significance which gives an additional coloring to them. The Chinese have been buying foreign imports in unusually large quantities, a fact which probably indicates that they anticipate war, and are anxious to lay in stocks in time.

Against these hostile indications, which are not by any means all that have come to light, what grounds are there for believing that the Chinese will have the sense to come to a peaceful solution of the difficulty? There is really only the argument that they must be fully convinced of the futility of going to war with any European power. Beyond this, there is absolutely nothing to lead to the conclusion that they will settle the matter amicably. No disposition whatever has been shown to do so. On the contrary, the Chinese at Pekin have shown themselves willing to stand out to the utmost, and it is now even asserted that they go so far as to declare that it is not their province to execute men; but that this must be done by the people. It has, in fact, become evident that they simply cannot go counter to the anti-foreign element in the country and among the officials, and that if a peaceful solution is to be come to, it will be by the Pekin authorities being able to win the hostile party to their views. Their difficulty in doing this is, of course, greatly enhanced by the absence of any immediate danger of hostilities from their refusing the demands made for redress. If they could put the matter plainly before the opposing factions as a choice between leaving them free to yield to the demands made or accepting the alternative of a foreign war, the probability is that opposition would speedily be silenced. The present affair is only the Yangchow business over again, but without the arrival of the *Reindeer* and the *Rodney*. The authorities, however anxious they may be to avoid hostilities, are powerless against the opposition of the anti-foreign faction; and it is to be feared that the Chinese will be the position of the Pekin officials until they are able to tell these hostile factions plainly that they have only the option of withdrawing their opposition to a peaceful settlement or facing the disasters of a war with foreign nations.

The sooner, therefore, we are able to place matters in this position, the less the chance of a war being necessary. It is probable that the arrival of five hundred or a thousand troops at Tientsin a fortnight after the *Masacre* would have been sufficient to have brought the matter to a close within a month. This unfortunately could not be done, and since that time there has been nothing but vacillation and uncertainty. There is yet time to bring a few thousand troops from India, and the likelihood is that no sooner would they arrive than the repatriation demanded would be granted. The delay which is now going on in enabling the anti-foreign party to gain ground, and the likelihood is that if much more time be lost the Imperial authorities will no longer be able to grant any satisfaction whatever, even though anxious to do so. The Mandarin implicated will have been by that time got away to a place of safety, and the Pekin officials will find the troops which it is now hoped may be led against foreigners, turned against themselves. The chances of a peaceful settlement are thus daily diminishing, and there seems no doubt that nothing but the early adoption of the strongest and most decided attitude will now be sufficient to avert another war.

It is satisfactory to notice from a correspondent's letter that there is a chance of the *Victoria* being sold. She is down in the Estimates for 1871 to cost \$2,500 to keep up. If this thing is to last long she had better be sunk or burnt at once, as she will not pay to keep such a price as that. It is a terrible loss of money after bad—very bad indeed.

On anything like a demand for the unfortunate man, Hermann Eagon, offered to go to day's Police Report. A decent and respectable man, who had been a British subject, and who had been allowed to become a denizen, Mr. May with a few kindly remarks, offered that \$1 be given to him, and that he should be allowed to keep his denizen, say a dollar, a sum, would now be put together sufficient to enable him to go to his native land, and to support his family, and to take charge of money sent for that purpose.

It is hardly necessary to say that the letter given elsewhere from the London *Daily News* on the Tientsin difficulty is not reproduced for the purpose of endorsing the view of the Chinese, but more thorough penetration of the truth could not possibly be made; but fortunately, the disingenuousness which characterizes the Chinese press is not shared by the whole of the press in China. It is stated that the whole of the press in China is merely against the Catholic missionaries, it is urged that the anti-foreign party among the Chinese has no better reason for its hostility to the missionaries than the anti-foreign party has for its hostility to the missionaries. It is stated that the anti-foreign party has no better reason for its hostility to the missionaries than the anti-foreign party has for its hostility to the missionaries.

The Supreme Court sat yesterday *pro forma* in Criminal Session, and immediately adjourned to Saturday on the motion of Mr. Justice. The Court was adjourned to Saturday on the motion of Mr. Justice. The Court was adjourned to Saturday on the motion of Mr. Justice. The Court was adjourned to Saturday on the motion of Mr. Justice.

A highway robbery took place on Wednesday afternoon at about 4 o'clock, on the Soekowan road, near the junction of the Soekowan road and the main road. A man named Soekowan, who was carrying a bag of money, was stopped by a party of five men, who demanded the money. The man refused, and was then attacked by the robbers, who took the money and fled.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, the Attorney-General moved on behalf of Frederick Butke for a certified copy of the judgment of the Court in the case of *Butke v. Butke*. The Court granted the application, and the judgment was read. The judgment was in favor of the plaintiff, and the defendant was ordered to pay the costs.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.
Continued.
WILLIAM C. MAY, Esq.

A LIVING WITNESS.
A married woman, residing within the limits of the Police Station, stated that this morning, at about 10 o'clock, she was walking along the street, and was followed by a man who was carrying a bag of money. The man stopped her, and demanded the money. She refused, and was then attacked by the man, who took the money and fled.

For having unlawfully seen out and left several loads of wood on the public road, the driver of a horse-drawn carriage, who was carrying a load of wood, was fined \$10. The driver was found guilty of obstructing the public road, and was ordered to pay the costs.

DISSENT.
Hermann Eagon, a native of Germany, recently arrived in the British colony, was arrested on suspicion of being a spy. He was found with a bag of money, and was charged with being a spy. He was released on bail, and is now in the custody of the police.

THE "VICTORIA."
Sir, The *Victoria* is again at a *ludo*; her reported destination Canton. It is said some Chinese are awaiting upon her, and that it is dangerous to let her go to the Pearl River. She is now in the custody of the police, and is being kept in a safe place.

A SCHEME OF PATRIOTISM.
To the Editor of the Daily Press.
Sir, Of what use is it to express when there is neither peace, nor the chance of it, so long as a great nation, through its authorized organs, declares that it will not fight? It is a pity that the British Government should be so weak, and that it should be so easily intimidated by a few thousand Chinese. It is a pity that the British Government should be so weak, and that it should be so easily intimidated by a few thousand Chinese.

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